Test: The Presidential Election of 1896

Part I: Fill-in-the-Blank

Word Bank

William McKinley	William Jennings Bryan	gold standard	Free Silver
Republican Party	Democratic Party	farmers	industrialization

1. _____ was the Republican candidate in the Election of 1896.
2. _____ gave the famous "Cross of Gold" speech.
3. Bryan strongly supported the idea of _____.
4. McKinley supported the _____ as the basis of U.S. currency.
5. Many _____ supported Bryan because they hoped silver coinage would help reduce debt.
6. William Jennings Bryan was a member of the _____.
7. William McKinley represented the _____.
8. The Election of 1896 reflected the growing importance of _____ in the United States.

Part II: Multiple Choice: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. Who won the Presidential Election of 1896?
   A. Grover Cleveland
   B. William Jennings Bryan
   C. William McKinley
   D. Theodore Roosevelt
2. What was the major issue in the Election of 1896?
   A. Immigration
   B. Currency and money supply
   C. Foreign wars
   D. Women's voting rights
3. Which policy did William Jennings Bryan support?
   A. Gold standard
   B. High tariffs only
   C. Free Silver
   D. Ending elections

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4. Why did many farmers support Free Silver?
   A. They wanted less money in circulation
   B. They believed inflation would help them pay debts
   C. They wanted to stop silver mining
   D. They opposed all paper money

5. What did supporters of the gold standard believe?
   A. Money should only be backed by gold
   B. Silver should replace all gold coins
   C. Farmers should control banks
   D. The government should print unlimited money

6. Which famous speech was delivered by William Jennings Bryan?
   A. Gettysburg Address
   B. Fireside Chat
   C. Cross of Gold Speech
   D. Four Freedoms Speech

7. Which group generally supported McKinley?
   A. Farmers in debt
   B. Industrial business leaders
   C. Populist reformers
   D. Silver miners only

8. The Election of 1896 marked a shift toward
   A. rural farming dominance
   B. industrial growth and urban influence
   C. fewer political campaigns
   D. the end of political parties

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